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# The People's Korea

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# CC of WPK and Cabinet of DPRK Decide On Grandly Celebrating 20th Birthday of DPRK

PYONGYANG, June 6 (KCNA)—The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our glorious fatherland, will celebrate the 20th anniversary of its founding on Sept. 9.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea was founded, inheriting the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, under the personal guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

The founding of the DPRK was an epochal event which opened a new era in the life of our people.

With the approach of this glorious day, the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Cabinet of the Republic adopted recently decisions on grandly celebrating the 20th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

Stressing that really tremendous changes have taken place in the life of our country and people over the last two decades under the banner of the Republic, the decisions point out that a most advanced socialist system has been firmly established in the northern half of the Republic under which everyone works and studies to his heart's content and lives in happiness free from exploitation and oppression and political, economic and military might capable of reliably defending the independence and dignity of the country, not wavering in any storm, has been solidly prepared under the wise leadership of our Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

The decisions stress that the system of unitary ideology has been established more thoroughly in the whole Party and the unity of ideology, will and action based on infinite loyalty to Comrade Kim Il Sung has been strengthened as never before.

The brilliant victories and tremendous successes made by our people in all spheres of politics, economy, culture and military in the past 20 years under the banner of the Republic are brilliant embodiments of the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people, the ideas of *Juche*, and splendid fruits of his pre-eminent leadership, emphasize the decisions.

After noting that the prosperity and development of the Republic and the growth of its might are a reliable guarantee for the unification of the fatherland, and a great force inspiring the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people, the decisions refer to the fact that the international position of the DPRK has been strengthened to an unprecedented extent thanks to the correct foreign policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic.

The decisions say that the peoples of a large number of countries of the world boundlessly respect and adore Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, as one of the outstanding leaders of the world revolution and their close friend, and evince active support to and firm solidarity with our Party and our people in the just revolutionary cause, expressing deep admiration for the great successes made in the DPRK under his wise leadership.

Pointing out that our people are today facing the weighty revolutionary task to unify the fatherland under the banner of the Republic by thoroughly making full preparations in all domains in face of the war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the decisions set forth concrete tasks for bringing earlier the great revolutionary event of the unification of the fatherland by rallying the entire people closer around the Party, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, our glorious fatherland.

The decisions emphasize that the enormous successes made in all spheres of politics, economy, culture and military over the last two decades since the founding of the Republic should be summed up and widely propagandized among the Party members and working people so they can deeply understand the sagacity of the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and his noble virtues and thus think it unbounded glory and happiness to have him as the Leader and warmly love their socialist fatherland with high revolutionary spirit and national pride and that the system of the unitary ideology of the Party should be thoroughly established among the entire Party members and working people and they should be guided to become true soldiers of the Leader who defend the Central Committee of the Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung with their lives in any adversity.

And the decisions say that the Party members and the working people should be armed firmly with the great ideas of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung by deeply disseminating among them the resolutions of the Conference of the Party and the 10-point Political Programme of the Government of the Republic announced by Comrade Kim Il Sung so that they may thoroughly push through the line of independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-defence in national defence.

The decisions point out that it is necessary to make the entire Party members and working people deeply trust our Party and Government and rally more firmly around the Leader by energetically conducting the organizational and political work for uniting all the masses around the Party.

According to the decisions, statues will be erected in eternal memory of the immortal exploits of the revolutionary martyrs who remained boundlessly faithful to the Party and the revolution till the last moment of their life for the restoration of the fatherland and the accomplishment of the cause of socialism and communism.

The statue of Comrade Kim Chaik will be set up in Kimchaik City, the statue of Comrade Ahn Kil in Chongjin City, the statue of Comrade Kang Kun in Sariwon City, and the statues of Comrades Choi Choon Kook, Kim Kyung Suk, Cho Jung Chul and Ryoo Kyung Soo in their native places respectively. They were staunch revolutionary fighters and faithful soldiers of the Leader who fought indefatigably through their whole life on the one road of revolution under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung after they participated in their early years in the anti-Japanese armed struggle guided by him.

The Order of the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the Republic will be awarded to the functionaries of the Party and Government organs, working people's organizations, state and economic organs and social cooperative organizations who, for the past 20 years, have devoted their all to the consolidation and development of our Party, the general staff of revolution, and the strengthening of its combat power, and to the consolidation and development of our people's power and socialist system, the gains of revolution, and the Titles of Factory, Workshop and Work Team of the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the Republic will be awarded to the factories, workshops and work teams which have made great exploits in the struggle for solidly laying the foundations of the independent national economy of the country and for thoroughly implementing the line of the Party on stepping up economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel, and set an example in the Chullima Work Team Movement.

The decisions put stress on continuously effecting the revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction, further stepping up economic construction and defence upbuilding, put forth by the Party Conference, and making thorough preparations in all fields for actively meeting the great revolutionary event of the unification of the fatherland. For this, the decisions call for organizing and enlisting the entire Party members and working people in the struggle for maximum increased production and economization, counting every minute and every second, mobilizing all the labour, equipment and reserves on hand, further deepening and developing the Chullima Work Team Movement in all branches of the people's economy and extensively organizing and unfolding a socialist emulation movement for overfulfiling the people's economy plan for this year before the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic.

The decisions also underscore the necessity of further enhancing the functions and role of the people's power organs.

The decisions call for organizing colourful commemoration events to grandly celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic and more neatly building up Pyongyang City, the capital of revolution, and all other cities and rural villages on the occasion of this anniversary.

The decisions express the firm conviction that on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic, the entire Party members and masses, rallied closer around the Central Committee of the Party and the Government of the Republic headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, will more energetically struggle for expediting socialist construction in the northern half and actively meeting the great revolutionary event of the unification of the fatherland.

## On Abortive "Foreigners' School Bill"

## Chairman Han Duk Su Issues Statement

Chairman Han Duk Su of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGRYUN) on June 3 issued a statement in connection with the abortion of the "Alien School Bill" in the recent Japanese Diet session.

The statement reads in part:

The recent Japanese Diet session could not enact after all the "Alien School Bill" the Japanese Government had been scheming to pass in an attempt to suppress the democratic, national education of Korean citizens in Japan.

This was possible because the 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan resolutely fought together with the people in the fatherland to defend the right to national education, one of their inalienable rights, and because Japanese democratic political parties, social organizations, scholars, educationists and other broad sections of the Japanese people waged a staunch struggle to kill this "bill."

After the Liberation of the fatherland, the Korean citizens in Japan, encouraged by the parental solicitude of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, built their own schools throughout Japan, and did everything in their power to develop the democratic, national education for their children.

In view of the historical background of presence of Korean citizens in Japan as well as international law and international practice, the Japanese Government is under legal and moral obliga-

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## Educational Aid Fund and Scholarships Again Sent to Koreans Here

PYONGYANG, June 4 (KCNA)—The Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Republic and Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who always show warm care for and direct all sorts of paternal solicitude to the 600,000 Korean compatriots in Japan again entrusted the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots to send educational aid fund and stipends to the Korean Central Educational Association in Japan for the democratic, national education of the sons and daughters of Korean compatriots in Japan.

At the request of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots, the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK recently remitted 347,305,400 yen (in Japanese currency) to the Korean Central Educational Association in Japan. This was the 28th remittance.

With this, the Korean compatriots in Japan have received a total of over 6,970,732,000 yen of educational aid fund and stipends from the homeland.

CLOSED SHELF

# REVOLUTIONARY FAMILY OF MARSHAL KIM IL SUNG AND HIS REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES IN HIS EARLY YEARS

## Mrs. KANG BAN SUK, Mother of Marshal KIM IL SUNG

Mrs. Kang Ban Suk

Mrs. Kang Ban Suk resisting the Japanese imperialist police

Mrs. Kang Ban Suk is the mother of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious, iron-willed genius commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements.

Mrs. Kang Ban Suk was not only a helper and close revolutionary comrade-in-arms to her husband Mr. Kim Hyung Jik, who had done all she could assist him in his revolutionary activities for the restoration of the fatherland, but was also the mother who brought up Comrade Kim Il Sung into the great Leader of our people and a great woman revolutionary who personally organized and guided the struggle of the masses of women for the restoration of the fatherland and the emancipation of women.

Mrs. Kang Ban Suk was born as the second daughter of Mr. Kang Don Wuk on April 21, 1892 in Chilgol, Hari, Ryongsan sub-county, Daidong County, South Pyongan Province.

Mr. Kang Don Wuk was an ardent patriot who fought for the independence of the fatherland, a pioneer who reared his children into fine anti Japanese fighters and an energetic educationist who devoted himself to the education of the rising generation.

Mr. Kang Don Wuk, poor as his family was, set up the Changdok School in his home village of Chilgol and dedicated all his energies and wisdom to the education of the coming generations over a period of more than 30 years.

When the March 1st Popular Uprising broke out in 1919, Mr. Kang Don Wuk read out an independence declaration before the people in Kopyong sub-county, organized an anti Japanese demonstration demanding independence and led its columns from Chilgol to Pyongyang.

The disciples of Mr. Kang Don Wuk erected a monument in memory of him in Chilgol, Mangyongdai, to transmit his exploits through generations. The monument has been preserved with great care up to this date.

Mr. Kang Jin Suk, the eldest brother of Mrs. Kang Ban Suk, was likewise an ardent anti-Japanese patriotic champion who, together with those who were engaged in the independence movement at home and abroad, fought for the restoration of the fatherland with arms in hand from early period until he was arrested by the Japanese imperialist police and eventually, to our great regret, passed away after more than 13 years of prison life. Mrs. Kang Ban Suk who grew up in such a family harboured intense hatred against Japanese imperialism and had distinguished disposition and qualities from her childhood.

It is said that Mrs. Kang Ban Suk, though she received no regular school education, was so clever that she outdid school going people through self-study.

From her early years Mrs. Kang Ban Suk was industrious and exceptionally smart in all jobs. Mrs. Kang Ban Suk got on very well with relatives and neighbours and, in particular, she was an educationist who helped the poor, awakening their class consciousness and leading them along the right path.

One day Mrs. Kang Ban Suk happened to notice a next-door woman starching cotton yarn with her fretful baby on her back, bathed in perspiration, and lent a helping hand to her.

By the time, the little one, seeing a rich family's child eating a rice-cake, kept on crying out for it. The mother tried to soothe the crying baby, but in vain. Now she, beyond patience, lost her temper and was going to beat the baby.

At this moment Mrs. Kang Ban Suk stood in her way and told her with a painful feeling:

"Do you think the little one crying for food is to blame, aunt? How could the blame be laid on the child who is going hungry all day long? It's others who deserve flogging. A rice-cake would be enough to stop the child from crying. Why, then, can't we afford it? What is the use of beating the little darling? We should fight those devils taking away everything from us, rendering it impossible for us to make even a piece of rice-cake for our children. You know the landlords carry away the rice, the fruits of our sweat, don't you? It's because of those brutes that we live in poverty, ill-clad and hunger-stricken. Your heartbreak is also ours."

Moved by these words of Mrs. Kang Ban Suk, the woman tightly held her child in her arms and clenched her teeth with hatred for the exploiting classes and the feudal ruling system.

Like this Mrs. Kang Ban Suk who was born into a revolutionary family had a strong hatred against Japanese imperialism and the exploiting classes and was well-educated and possessed of fine traits from her childhood.

Later she was married to Mr. Kim Hyung Jik, an ardent anti-Japanese fighter.

The family of Mr. Kim Hyung Jik was very poor and was a large one having 12 members. Mrs. Kang Ban Suk as the eldest daughter-in-law of such a big family had heavy responsibilities to discharge.

But Mrs. Kang Ban Suk managed the household affairs with a stronger sense of responsibility, taking upon herself both hard and troublesome jobs so that her husband could devote more time to his revolutionary work.

Mrs. Kang Ban Suk remained very dutiful to her husband's parents and, apart from managing the domestic affairs in place of her husband, dedicated her all to assisting the revolutionary struggle of Mr. Kim Hyung Jik and the revolutionary activities of his comrades-in-arms.

The home of Mr. Kim Hyung Jik was frequently visited by those who were active with him. Scarcely a day passed without such guests when he was in Mangyongdai or in Kangdong, all the more so when he settled down in Northeast China. They did come whenever occasion offered itself, regardless of the time.

They came at midnight and even when the family ran out of food and could not afford even gruel. But never had there been any shadow on the face of Mrs. Kang Ban Suk. On the contrary she spared no efforts to do anything if it was helpful to them even a bit. In Mangyongdai and later in Kangdong, Junggangjin, Linkiang, Pataokou, Fusung and elsewhere she went, Mrs. Kang Ban Suk served revolutionaries to her best lest they should feel any slight inconvenience even under the hard living conditions attended with the persecution by Japanese imperialism and abject poverty constantly like a shadow.

So many people respected and followed Mr. Kim Hyung Jik. This is, of course, attributable to his lofty traits and moral character, yet it is also closely associated with the invisible efforts of Mrs. Kang Ban Suk.

Mrs. Kang Ban Suk, in any adversity, fought with a firm conviction that the fatherland would certainly become independent.

A grandma, Mrs. Yu, who had lived next-door to Mrs. Kang Ban Suk at that time still vividly conveys the kind advice of Mrs. Kang Ban Suk who said when the lack of confidence in victory was manifested in her:

"Sister! The fruit is bound to get ripe when the season comes round. Though we are having a hard time now, it's sure Korea will win independence before long. Let us go back to the homeland then and live a happy life together."

Mrs. Kang Ban Suk was a tender and kind-hearted mother but was very resolute and staunch in the fight against Japanese imperialism.

It happened in Kangdong in 1917. Soon after the Japanese imperialist police arrested and escorted Mr. Kim Hyung Jik to prison, a group of mounted policemen rushed to ransack the house.

Enraged at this, Mrs. Kang Ban Suk resisted the police chief, spitting him in the face, shouting: "Go ahead! Search as you like!"

The police who at first assumed quite a threatening look stepped backward and turned tail, scared by the staunchness of Mrs. Kang Ban Suk.

As she had a firm confidence in victory and strong traits, Mrs. Kang Ban Suk, not pessimistic in the least even after the passing away of Mr. Kim Hyung Jik, assisted his comrades-in-arms with all

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(Continued from page 2) sincerity in their revolutionary activities, helped those around her open their eyes and dedicated all her energies and wisdom to bringing up her children into fine revolutionaries who would carry forward the far-reaching purpose of their father.

The brilliant life of Mrs. Kang Ban Suk who fought with all devotion for the restoration of the fatherland and the victory of the revolution shines more radiantly for her invaluable exploit of having given birth to and brought up Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people.

Mrs. Kang Ban Suk imbued her sons with lofty patriotic spirit from their childhood and educated them in an indomitable fighting spirit of hating the enemy and battling with him to the end.

While Mr. Kim Hyung Jik was in prison, Mrs. Kang Ban Suk would tell earnestly her little son Comrade Kim Il Sung why his father was imprisoned and instilled in him a hatred for Japanese imperialism, saying:

"Your father fought for the restoration of the country. Nevertheless, your innocent father was arrested. You should grow up fast to take revenge for your father."

Mrs. Kang Ban Suk strove to educate her sons to be true to revolutionary principles and have a strong will.

Having heard the news that his father was arrested again Comrade Kim Il Sung went on foot a long way from Mangyongdai to Pataokou all alone to meet his mother. Comrade Kim Il Sung was eager to spend even a single night with his longed-for mother though the family was under the enemy's strict surveillance.

How much more so with Mrs. Kang Ban Suk, an affectionate mother with children!

But, she was not such a mother who sacrificed the great cause and principles for mere affection.

As soon as supper was over, therefore, she sent to Linkiang Comrade Kim Il Sung who came a long way all alone to see her after years of separation at the very night he arrived.

In order to rear her sons into men of strong will, Mrs. Kang Ban Suk endured her sorrows patiently.

When Mr. Kim Hyung Jik died, many figures engaged in the independence movement and people came to sorrow out with tears over the loss of the great leader of the national liberation movement. But, Mrs. Kang Ban Suk did not show tears before her children. How could such a sensitive and tender-hearted woman go without shedding tears! Indeed, she wept more bitterly than anyone else; she wept in the depths of her heart.

But she overcame bitter sorrow with her burning fighting spirit not to show her sorrow and weakness to her sons who should continue the great will of Mr. Kim Hyung Jik.

She put all her soul and energy into the education of her sons.

The enemy's suppression and poverty threatened her family more than ever after her husband's death.

With an unusual determination to translate into effect at any cost the will of Mr. Kim Hyung Jik to give at least Comrade Kim Il Sung middle school education, she did washing and sewing for others to earn scanty money without taking care of herself and sent Comrade Kim Il Sung to a middle school.

Mrs. Kang Ban Suk did not confine herself to sending her children to school but helped whole-heartedly them in their study.

Recalling how devotedly Mrs. Kang Ban Suk helped her son in his study in the Hinglungtsun village in Antu county, the aged Li said:

"One night I was on night watch. When I was making the round of the village, I happened to pass by the school and noticed her squatting in front of the fire hole to build fire. But, to my surprise, she was breaking twigs wrapped in her skirt.

"Then I had heard that she was ill, and I thought she was doing so lest her hands should ache. And I decided to say some words to ask after her. But, when I was about to approach her, she saw me and stepped towards me hurriedly. She made a gesture that I should be silent, came out and said to me: 'Song Ju (Song Ju is the childhood name of Comrade Kim Il Sung) did not come home untill late. So I came to find what delayed him. He is now immersed in a book in that cold room. So I want to heat the room without making noise lest I should disturb him.'"

This is enough to show how devoted to her son Mrs. Kang Ban Suk was for his future.

Indeed, all she wanted was to see Comrade Kim Il Sung become a fine revolutionary. This was all she hoped for in her life and this alone made her feel the worth of her life.

Mrs. Kang Ban Suk energetically helped Comrade Kim Il Sung in his revolutionary activities in any difficulty and adversity.

Mrs. Kang Ban Suk did all she could for the revolutionary activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung as she had done her utmost to help Mr. Kim Hyung Jik in his revolutionary activities. She readily risked her life and endured her pains for Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary activities.

One day in 1932, the early days when he was active for the formation of armed detachments, Comrade Kim Il Sung heard that his mother was seriously ill. At this time he was on his way to South Manchuria to establish contacts with the independence army. At home only his younger brothers were with her and there was no food grain at that.

Marshal Kim Il Sung, along with his comrades, was once in the enemy's encircling net in Fusung. In order to surmount this danger, they had to get pistols from Wanliho. Mrs. Kang Ban Suk readily undertook this difficult mission and returned safely carrying two pistols with her.

Comrade Kim Il Sung bought one *mal* of millet to visit his mother. But his mother was strict with him: "You cannot make revolution if you worry about your family. We can manage it somehow. You should not worry about your family to accomplish the great cause of restoring the country. I'm grateful to you for the millet you have brought home. But you have a great cause yet to achieve... You should regain the lost fatherland. It is my view that what you have done is not advisable."

She was very glad to see her son and was moved by his filial duty. But to her more precious was the fatherland than her own life, and revolution came before her dear son.

Mrs. Kang Ban Suk was strict with her son in the matter of principle. But she was always affectionate and had a warm love for her son and comrades-in-arms.

One day, when Comrade Kim Il Sung was carrying on the youth movement, he along with four to five comrades, was in the enemy's encircling net in Fusung.

They had to get more weapons in order to break through the encircling net. They had to get pistols from their friends in Wanliho. Mrs. Kang Ban Suk learned this difficult situation and readily undertook this mission, saying: "Sure, my son, I'll do that for you."

When she got pistols from her son's friends in Wanliho, she asked them to load them so that they might fire whenever she pulled the trigger. She returned carrying with her loaded pistols.

When Comrade Kim Il Sung found the pistols loaded and asked her why, she answered: "Why, I had to prepare myself, to make the enemy pay for my blood. At most, two or three may have pounced upon me, so I was ready for them."

Not only Mrs. Kang Ban Suk whole-heartedly assisted the revolutionary work of Mr. Kim Hyung Jik and Comrade Kim Il Sung but was a revolutionary fighter herself taking a direct part in the revolutionary activities.

After the death of Mr. Kim Hyung Jik, Mrs. Kang Ban Suk joined the Women's Association to conduct work among women. From the spring of 1928 she headed the Paishan District Women's Association in Fusung.

She strove to educate the members of the Women's Association in the spirit of patriotism, emancipate women from feudal customs and manners and awaken them politically. Her activities were not limited to the Paishan district. She led the struggle of women in Fusung and its neighbouring villages as well as in Wanliho, Taying, Tihsiangtsun, Manliantsun, Santaohoyuan far off from Fusung.

While conducting anti-Japanese propaganda among women, she herself taught our mother tongue to them and, at times, held lectures and discussions on political questions to awaken them.

Mrs. Kang Ban Suk also joined the secret organization led by Comrade Kim Il Sung. She not only carried out with credit her assigned tasks but helped both materially and morally the Children's Corps and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League in their art group activities and other propaganda work in the rural areas.

She undertook the distribution of newspaper **Saenal**, organ of the Saenal (New Day) Children's Corps to Wanliho and other neighbouring villages.

As the faithful and devoted wife of revolutionary Mr. Kim Hyung Jik, as the mother of the revolutionary who gave birth to and brought up our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and as an ardent woman revolutionary herself, she devoted her whole life to the restoration of the fatherland and the emancipation of women.

Mrs. Kang Ban Suk, to our regret, passed away on July 31, 1932, at 41.

But invaluable exploits performed by Mrs. Kang Ban Suk and her lofty revolutionary spirit will live in the hearts of our people for good.

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(Continued from page 1) tion to ensure them national education and other democratic, national rights.

After the conclusion of the criminal "ROK-Japan Treaty," the Japanese authorities have been stepping up their scheme to obliterate the national education and force upon Korean children "assimilation education," while more undisguisedly taking the hostile policy toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Japanese authorities tried to enact at the recent Diet session the notorious "Alien School Bill" which had been killed twice due to the unanimous denunciation of public opinion at home and abroad.

After the Korean University was recognized, the Japanese authorities have made desperate efforts to enact this evil law, declaring that the recognition would "be made invalid."

It is quite natural that the Korean and Japanese peoples and other people the world over unanimously opposed such suppressive law unprecedented in human history.

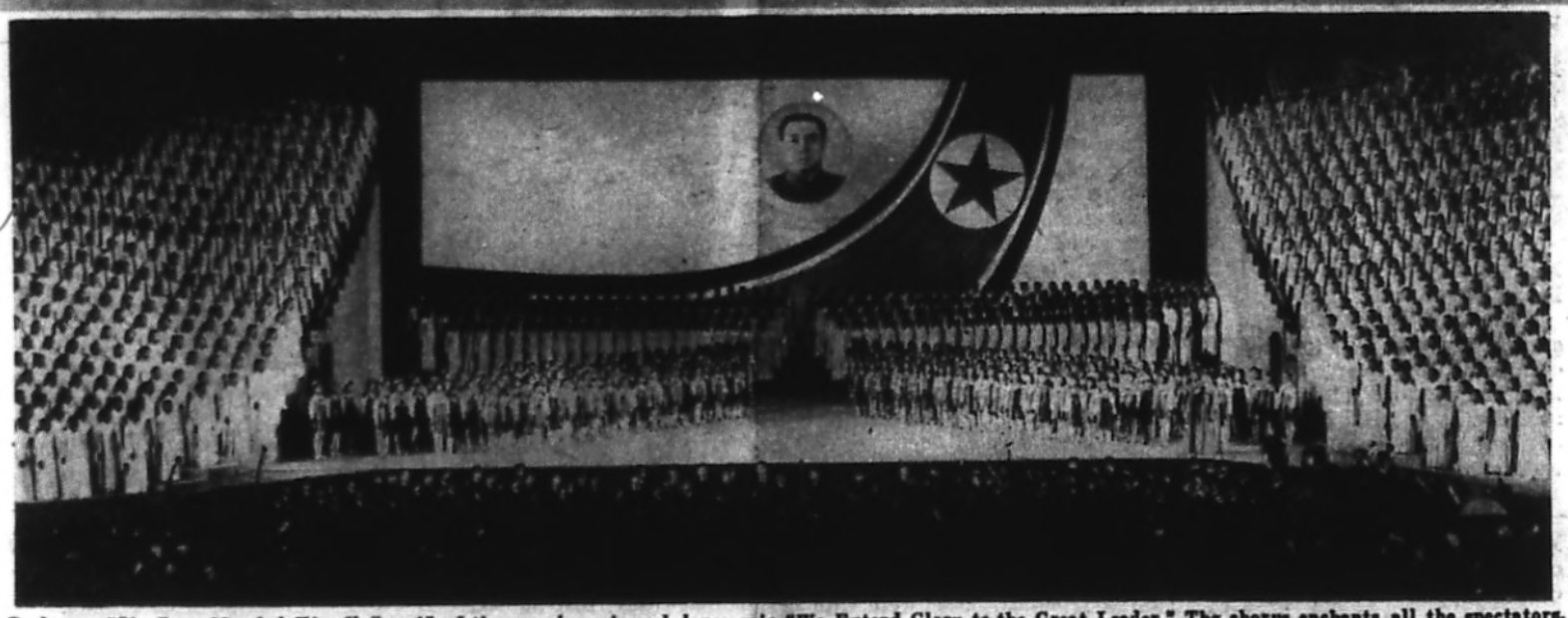
We strongly demand the Japanese authorities ensure the Korean citizens in Japan the rights to national education and repatriation and other democratic, national rights.

Today the 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan are firmly resolved to safeguard the right to democratic, national education, closely united around Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader.

We sincerely hope that broad segments of the Japanese people will extend warmer support to the national education of Korean citizens here in the future.

## Grand Music and Dance Epic, Presented to Celebrate 20th Birthday of

# "We Extend Glory to Great Leader,"



**Prologue, "Oh, Dear Marshal Kim Il Sung!" of the grand music and dance epic "We Extend Glory to the Great Leader." The chorus enchants all the spectators.**

The grand music and dance epic "We Extend Glory to the Great Leader," the first of a series of events to be held to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was held from June 1 to 6 at the Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasiun amid the great expectations of 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan and broad sections of Japanese people.

The ensemble, shown eight times during its five-day run, was performed by more than 3,000 Korean pupils and students selected from regular Korean schools throughout Japan from primary school to university, and drew a total of over 66,800 Korean and Japanese spectators (18,500), who jammed the big gymnasium to capacity at each performance.

The ensemble was watched by Chairman Han Duk Su of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan and other members of the committee.

A total of 109 persons from 17 foreign countries watched the ensemble. They included the Cuban Ambassador to Japan and the Czechoslovakian Ambassador to Japan, dignitaries and staff members of diplomatic corps of other socialist countries, newly independent countries and some European countries.

Seen at the gymnasium were correspondents of *Tass*, *Pravda*, *Ceteka*, *Le Monde*, *French Broadcasting System*, *DPA*, *Newsweek* and other foreign press.

Japanese spectators included Japan's top-ranking scientists, scholars, men of culture, leaders of Japanese political parties, trade unions, other social organizations, prominent lawyers, religionists and members of local assemblies.

The ensemble "We Extend Glory to the Great Leader," chronologically presenting the struggle of the Korean people under the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, for over 40 years from the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the 1930's up to now, expressed in a heroic epic the boundless adoration for and loyalty of Korean citizens in Japan to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and working-class movement. The great Leader restored the fatherland to Korean citizens in Japan, gave them the honour of being citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, enabled them to organize CHONGRYUN, and illuminated the road ahead of them. He has sent them a huge amount of educational aid funds and scholarships and opened the route of repatriation for them to return to their genuine fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which is a socialist power, always extending warm fatherly love to them.

"We Extend Glory to the Great Leader" is run through from beginning to end by the fidelity of Koreans here to Marshal Kim Il Sung, and is truly a great work of art.

The ensemble consisted of a prologue, an epilogue and seven acts comprising 23 scenes.

Act 1 was entitled, "For the Restoration of the Fatherland," Act 2 "Founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Glorious Fatherland," Act 3 "For the Annihilation of the Enemy, U.S. Imperialists," Act 4 "Grand March of Chullima," Act 5 "Under the Warm Care of the Fatherly Leader," Act 6 "For the Friendship with Japanese People," and Act 7 "For the Unification of the Fatherland."

"We Extend Glory to the Great Leader" won high acclaim and admiration from all the spectators for its lofty artistic quality and ideological content, a high revolutionary spirit, coupled with an organic combination of choruses, dances, Korean and Western musical instruments, recitation of poems, solos, duets, original and most modern stage designs with elaborate devices, excellent performances by pupils and students on the stage and superb lighting. It overwhelmed all the spectators with excitement, admiration and thrill.

It is only because they have Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, as their Leader that Korean citizens in Japan far away from their fatherland could successfully present such a large-scale work of art with high ideological content and artistic quality.

The ensemble demonstrated to the full the united might of all the 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan rallied firmly around CHONGRYUN under the banner of the DPRK, looking up to Marshal Kim Il Sung as the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people and the great sun of the Korean nation.

Foreign spectators who watched the grand music and dance epic with keen interest gave thunderous applause the moment the curtain fell.

It is not merely the lofty artistic quality of the performance that greatly and profoundly impressed them. Indeed, it is the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung which runs through the whole performance and the boundless adoration for and loyalty of Korean citizens in this country to the great Leader, that left a profound impression on their minds.

Highly lauding the performance, **His Excellency**

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**Shown on the stage is Chairman Han Duk Su shaking hands with the director of world-famous British musical "Oliver," together with actors and actress playing in the musical, who watched the ensemble and climbed up to the stage to congratulate him on the successful performance.**

**His Excellency Mr. Manuel Cuervo Mendez, Cuban Ambassador to Japan (third from right, first row) and staff members of the Cuban Embassy in Tokyo watching the grand music and dance epic**

## Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Wins High Acclaim as Great Work of Art

# Song of Fidelity of All Koreans Here

(Continued from page 4)

**Mr. Manuel Cuervo Mendez, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to Japan,** declared, "Tonight's performance has deeply impressed me. This is an expression of the warm love of the Korean residents in Japan for and their loyalty to Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and working-class movement, who always leads the Korean people to final victory in their just struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors."

With excitement on her face **the wife of a certain official of the Bulgarian Embassy in Tokyo,** said, "I have profoundly been moved by this large-scale wonderful performance. I could easily understand from the performance that the Korean people are heroically struggling under the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung."

Saying, "I sincerely congratulate you on the great success of this ensemble," **a staff member of the Soviet Embassy** expressed a deep understanding of and support for the struggle which the Korean people are carrying out for the unification of the fatherland.

**A correspondent of a leading French daily** told his impression as follows:

"I must extend my sincere congratulations to the zeal of the Koreans in Japan rallied around CHONGRYUN and to their magnificent performance. The musical performance is an excellent manifestation of the glorious revolutionary traditions of the Korean people and the great ideas of *Juche*.

**Mr. and Mrs. William H. Okun, social workers of the U.S.,** declared, "This is the highlight of our tour. This is the greatest thing that we have seen. We cannot imagine such a thing in the United States."

**The director of Britain's world-famous musical "Oliver,"** now on show at the Imperial Theatre in Tokyo, together with actors and actress playing in the musical, on June 3, came to the Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium, to watch the ensemble, "We Extend Glory to the Great Leader." They unanimously said that the performance was a great success.

**David Phethean,** noted director of "Oliver," said about his impression, "This is the most wonderful performance ever staged in the world. It is quite beyond my expression. The rapid change of scenes overwhelmed me as a director. I was fascinated by the Korean theatre.

As many as 3,000 Korean students have superbly and colorfully moved on the stage as if they had been one living thing. It's unbelievable! They've never been to their country, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. They have learned their mother tongue and the history of their fatherland in Korean schools. Schools are run by Koreans. I have no ideas of such a thing in such a capitalist country as Japan. Korean art is wonderful. I was fascinated by the Korean theatre.

In particular, the chorus was fascinating. What an excellent combination of Korean musical and Western musical instruments! It must have taken several months to prepare this ensemble.

I can say that the Korean theatre is rich and full of colour. Beautiful! I want to visit the DPRK to see the theatre there."

All the foreign spectators unanimously hailed the ensemble, "We Extend Glory to the Great Leader" and called it a great success, paying deep respects to the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people who always extends warm care to Korean citizens in this alien land.

The grand music and dance epic "We Extend Glory to the Great Leader" demonstrated eloquently the vitality of the cultural line of CHONGRYUN, which is firmly based on the cultural policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK, an embodiment of the ideas of *Juche* of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, and at the same time the vitality and superiority of the democratic, national education of Korean citizens in Japan.

At the news of the 28th remittance of educational aid funds and scholarships by the Leader, all CHONGRYUN workers and Korean citizens in Japan, wishing to respond to his fatherly love, are firmly determined to achieve new greater success in the "100-Day Innovation Movement" to celebrate the 20th birthday of the DPRK, by consolidating their success scored in the grand music and dance epic "We Extend Glory to the Great Leader."

**Anti-Japanese guerrillas guarding the Headquarters where Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, was. Photo shows Scene 1 "Grand Plan," Act 1 "For the Restoration of the Fatherland."**

**Dance symbolizes Korean iron- and steel-makers marching, riding Chullima, bearing in mind the teachings of the great Leader (Scene 1, Act 4)**

**From Act 5, Scene 2 "Our Happiness Is Boundless": chorus and performance of Korea's traditional musical instruments by Korean hopefuls here who are growing under the fatherly love of Marshal Kim Il Sung.**

**Shown is the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle: Scene 2 "Death to the U.S. Imperialist Aggressors!" Act 7**

*After Being Arrested by Puppet Police*

# South Korean Singer Lauds Northern Half

A South Korean woman, who was apprehended by the puppet police on the evening of June 3, expressed her burning desire, singing a song lauding the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which she had ardently longed for, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The singer, a certain Pak, who eked out a hand-to-mouth existence, suffering from all kinds of humiliation and maltreatment under the misrule of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, was returning home late at night after the exhausting day's work when she was apprehended by the puppet police on charges of "violating" the "curfew law."

The villainous police gangsters insulted and persecuted her.

She answered the barbarous outrage of the police scoundrels with a song supporting the northern half of the Republic, stubbornly resisting them.

Her courageous fight shows that the harsh suppression by the enemy only adds fuel to the intense longing for the northern half of the Republic and desire for the unification of the fatherland in the hearts of all the South Korean people.

Against U.S. Army Organ at Osan

# 2,000 South Korean Workers Win in Strike

Over 2,000 South Korean workers hired at a U.S. imperialist aggressor army organ in Osan, Kyonggi Province, just south of Seoul, a sit-down struggle for more than 10 hours from early morning on June 4 in front of a military base of the U.S. imperialist aggressors in protest against the villainous U.S. imperialist aggressor troop's infringement upon their rights and interests, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The workers who rose up in the struggle demanded the immediate expulsion of a villainous U.S. imperialist aggressor named Martin who infringed upon their rights and interests.

The Korean workers hired at the U.S. imperialist aggressor army organ in South Korea are subjected not only to 12-18 hour hard labour a day but to unbearable national insult and persecution by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops.

This has given rise to ever growing resistance among the South Korean workers.

The workers hired at the U.S. imperialist army organ in Osan, unable to endure such hard toil and humiliation, rose up giving vent to their resentment.

Finally, they succeeded in forcing the frightened U.S. imperialist aggressors to accept all their demands.

Osan is a major U.S. imparialist air base with the recent transfer of the "Forward Headquarters of the U.S. Fifth Air Force" from Japan.

In Puppet Army

# Increasing Firing at "Officers"

On the night of May 24, a certain Choi, a soldier belonging to a puppet engineer unit stationed in the so-called front zone fired at two officers who had been engaged in manhandling rank and file, said a report from Seoul.

In the same night, Im Yong Kap, a soldier belonging to a certain division of the puppet force blew up a hand grenade in protest against a disciplinary punishment unreasonably inflicted upon him, and seriously injuring a villainous officer.

Earlier, Ri Han Soo, a soldier belonging to the 12th Platoon 8th Company, 12th Battalion of a certain unit of the puppet ground force, shot to death an officer who was engaged in inflicting corporal punishment upon rank and file.

On May 6, over 400 soldiers of the Military Medical College of the puppet army in Taigu staged a demonstration in resistance against the "violent corporal punishment"

They knocked down a puppet army colonel, who was a "cadets regiment commander."

These repeated incidents reveal that the confusion now becoming out of control within the puppet army are an outburst of the pent-up resentment of the rank and file of the puppet army against inhumane suppression imposed upon them by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique who are frantically engaged in new war preparations.

# More South Korean Puppet Army Soldiers Go Over to North

Another South Korean puppet army soldier recently went over to the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, opposing the new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique.

He is Li Bong Soo, 25, former private 2nd class of the 1st Squad, 1st Platoon, Search Company, 50th Regiment, 15th Division of the South Korean puppet army.

Earlier on May 14, Huh Yung Kil, 24, gunner of the 60 mm gun of the Support Squad, 3rd Platoon, Search Company, 61st Regiment, 20th Division of the South Korean puppet army, crossed over to the northern half.

The South Korean soldiers who went over to the northern half were all warmly received by the people there and now leading a happy life in the bosom of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, after being shown various parts of the country.

The former puppet army corporal Huh Yung Kil said that his desertion and coming to the northern half was a natural act for a Korean youth and declared he was overwhelmed with happiness.

They cited as the reasons for coming to the northern half the subjection to all humiliation and maltreatment in the South Korean society, to frantic, unbearable military training and manhandling by the "officers" and the fact that Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people is in the northern half and their burning desire to live in the warm bosom of the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people Marshal Kim Il Sung, and their boundless adoration for him.

They said that an increasing number of South Korean puppet army soldiers would desert their puppet army camp and go over to the northern half.

"ROK-U.S. Defence Ministers Conference" Reveals

# *U.S. Imperialist War Plan in Korea*

The U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi gang held the "ROK-U.S. Defence Ministers Conference" in Washington on May 27 and 28 and made Westmoreland, war maniac of U.S. imperialism and battered general in the Vietnam war, sneak into Seoul on May 30.

All these are a link in the chain of the maneuvers for concretizing the war plan hatched in the so-called "Honolulu talks" held between war monger Johnson and the traitor Pak Jung Hi on April 17 last.

The "ROK-U.S. Defence Ministers Conference" once again laid bare that the U.S. imperialists are madly attempting to provoke a new war of aggression in Korea by all means, failing to draw a due lesson from their grievous defeat in the last Korean War.

The "joint statement" of the talks raved that the U.S. imperialist aggressors would instantly "resume the Korean War if North Korea persists in its acts of aggression," which have never existed on earth and is a most hackneyed, threadbare fabrication by the U.S. imperialists to justify their aggression against the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It is none other than the most dangerous aggressive acts which have been daily intensified by the U.S. imperialist aggressors along the DMZ against the northern half of the DPRK, that constitute a serious threat to peace and security of Korea and in the whole of Asia.

Clamouring about "retaliation against aggression," the U.S. imperialist aggressors have recently extensively reinforced the combat capability of South Korea, even with introduction of 200 aircraft from Japan, Okinawa and the U.S. mainland and transfer of veterans from the Vietnam war, so that the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops in South Korea and the puppet army are fully capable of launching any aggressive war against the northern half at any time.

The U.S. imperialists are running wild to provoke a new war in Korea to recover from their heavy defeats in Vietnam. They are also extremely terrified by the fact that the impregnable revolutionary might of the northern half poses a serious threat to their prosecution of the war policy against Korea and Asia, and is exerting a powerful influence upon the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle of the South Korean people and also upon the revolutionary struggle of the Asian peoples.

The determination of the U.S. imperialist aggressors to launch another war in Korea can be seen in the subjects which the "ROK-U.S. Defence Ministers Conference" discussed.

The "conference" discussed the reinforcement of military potential of South Korea, "modernization" of the equipment of the puppet army and expansion of the military installations in South Korea and "necessity" of giving more new military aid to South Korea besides the additional 100 million dollar military "aid."

In fact, the war conference brought about agreement on establishing of major arsenal and expansion of military installations in South Korea and dispatch of 10,000 South Korean reservists to the war shambles of Vietnam.

The "agreement" worked out in the war talks glaringly shows that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are running amuck to completely convert South Korea into a hotbed for provoking a new war in Korea and cannon fodder supply base for the further escalation of their aggressive war in Vietnam.

It must be clearly pointed out that the "ROK-U.S. Defence Ministers Conference" was wholly devoted to the review of the Korean and Vietnamese situation and means of coping with developments there.

On May 30, only two days after the war talks, Westmoreland, notorious humanbuchter of U.S. imperialism in the criminal aggressive war in Vietnam, crept into Seoul, while the U.S. imperialist aggressors were launching a large-scale "peace campaign" to mislead world opinion and whitewash their new malicious war escalation plots.

No sooner had this bloodthirsty felon set foot in South Korea than he revealed the purpose of his visit, that is, to drag away more South Korean youth and middle-aged to South Vietnam as bullet shields of the U.S. imperialist aggressors who find themselves confronted with final doom, dealt crushing blows in Vietnam.

The bloodsucker Westmoreland raved that the need of dispatching South Korean troops to South Vietnam and its importance were keenly felt and that the South Korean puppet army troops "played a big role in the important battles in the Vietnam war," in an attempt to mislead public opinion even a little.

All these facts demonstrate that the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialist aggressors to provoke another war of aggression in Korea have reached a grave stage, that the U.S. imperialists are madly attempting to expand the flames of war from Vietnam to Korea, and that the U.S. imperialists are the ringleader of aggression and war, the ferocious enemy of the Korean and Vietnamese people and the sworn enemy of the peace-loving people of the world.

The Korean people led by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, are fully prepared to crush any U.S. imperialist aggression at any time.

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